

# BUREAU OF INFORMATION

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, ELYRIA, OHIO

## BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS  
Vol. 3, No. 4 April, 1942

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Any publication or article listed in this bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, THE CRIPPLED CHILD, or in the monthly news letter of this Society, THE CRIPPLED CHILD BULLETIN, are not listed in this bulletin.

A list of periodicals in which articles listed in this issue originally appeared, together with their addresses and prices, is given on page 7.

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BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and public or private institutions and agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children. Available also to other individuals and agencies who pay 50¢ a year to cover actual costs of materials and postage.

90. Accident Facts - Preliminary 1942 Edition. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. Feb., 1942. 8 pp. 10¢.
91. Army Points the Way, The. Better Guidance in Special Education, Spring, 1942. Vol. 1, No. 3. pg. 3.

An account of Army contracts for supplies awarded to 25 institutions in 14 states. These contracts specify that 75 per cent of the labor must be blind, and frequently are awarded to workshops in which many, or all, of the other 25 per cent are also handicapped in some way. The article suggests that handicapped workers might also be used for routine duties [kitchen work, etc.] in military camps, thus releasing able-bodied men for more active duties.

92. Advance Statistics of Special Schools and Classes for Exceptional Children, 1939-1940. U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. Jan. 1942. Lithographed. 5 pp. Free.

Tables included show enrollment, by states and by types of exceptional children, and data, by size of city and by types of handicap, on pupils, teachers, and teachers' salaries in special educational programs of city school systems. "... these preliminary data are only a very small segment of the total report which will appear in printed form at a later date."

These tables show a total of 25,784 crippled children receiving special education in city school systems- 14,565 in special schools and classes with 814  $\frac{3}{5}$  teachers; 6,031 in their homes with 853  $\frac{8}{15}$  teachers; and 5,188 in hospitals with 115  $\frac{4}{5}$  teachers. The computed average number of crippled children pupils per teacher in special schools and classes is 17.9

93. Bluett, C. G. The Employer's Attitude Toward Vocational Rehabilitation and Related Problems. National Rehabilitation News, March, 1942. Vol. 8, No. 2, pg. 3.

A report on a questionnaire survey of the attitude of 350 employers in the San Francisco Bay Area of California. The five questions asked, statistics on the answers received for each question, and both characteristic and unusual comments and answers of employers are included in the article. The following is an excerpt from the conclusions reached by the investigators, the California Rehabilitation Association and the California Heart Association:

"By far the greatest majority of employers (84.2 per cent) who consider the problem at all [about one third returned their questionnaires], ratify our premise that carefully selected, physically handicapped persons when adequately trained for work in which their disabilities are not a handicap, make desirable employees who may be employed on an equal footing with the non-handicapped. Almost three-fourths (72.8 per cent) would employ the physically handicapped if they were assured their insurance rates would not thereby be increased. ...

"Legs-feet disabilities are considered the least (specific) employment handicap, with arms-hands second least handicap, but diabetes (controlled) and partial loss of hearing are considered less of a handicap than orthopedic disabilities in general.

"Employers believe that they are hindered in employing the physically handicapped by: (1) Lack of jobs the duties of which the physically handicapped may perform. (2) Insurance regulations and excessive insurance benefits. (3) Organized labor agreements including the hiring hall. Employers would welcome greater publicity of our work and more information presented to them by well-informed individuals or by mail."

94. Boudreau, Frank G., M.D. Food for a Vital America. Survey Graphic, March, 1942. Vol. 31, No. 3, pg. 128.
95. Brimm, Theodore. Labor Supply in the Defense Era - Discussing a Partial Solution for Candy Plants, Part II. The Manufacturing Confectioner, Jan., 1942. Vol. 22, No. 1, pg. 14.

See article No. 4 in the Jan., 1942 issue of this Bulletin.

96. Burns, Stanley A. Our Labor Reservoir. Better Guidance in Special Education, Spring, 1942. Vol. 1, No. 3, pg. 3.

The Editor of this new journal stresses the need for utilizing the man-power of the handicapped in this production emergency, and discusses sheltered workshops as the solution. These workshops, he believes, should not engage in the usual handicraft, sewing, and furniture-repair activities, but should instead be large modern factories engaged in mass production of essential materials, with the necessary division of labor and adaptation of jobs which will make it possible for handicapped workers of one type to supply the deficiencies of other types. As an example of this type of industry he points to the "artels" in U.S.S.R., which before this war were manufacturing low velocity motors, fans, and electric pumps, and were operated entirely by the handicapped.

Mr. Burns emphasizes that industries for the handicapped should compete with others on a basis of equal pay for equal production, without either appeals to sympathy or price-cutting to overcome prejudices.

97. Cabot, Hugh, M.D. The Lesson of the Rejectees. Survey Graphic, March, 1942. Vol. 31, No. 3, pg. 120.

Dr. Cabot presents three principles to be followed in remedying defects in draftees when possible and practical. He claims that the following improvements must also be made in our method of distributing medical care in order to "really reach the people, really produce a fit race": "1. Many more nurses trained in public health nursing ... 2. Better organization of physicians will be required ... 3. Financing ... 4. The expenditure of funds ... 5. A medical supervisory authority controlling the distribution of funds will be essential ..."

98. Carpenter, Mrs. S. F. Serving the Exceptional Child. Michigan Education Journal, March, 1942. Vol. 19, No. 8, pg. 425.

The Michigan Congress of Parents and Teachers, through the Chairman of its Exceptional Child Division, calls on parents and teachers for more widespread knowledge and use of existing special educational facilities, and cooperation in maintaining high standards of service in these programs.

99. Children Bear the Promise of a Better World - Are We Helping Those with Special Needs? Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C. 1942. 10 pp. Single copies free from Children's Bureau; available in quantities at \$3 per 100 from Supt. of Documents, Washington, D.C.

This is the 10th in a series of twelve pamphlets in the Defense of Children Series, all of which are entitled "Children Bear the Promise of a Better World." They present the needs and rights of children to the average citizen, and outline a method for evaluating and improving the community's program for meeting these needs. Other pamphlets of special interest are No. 4, on Nutrition; No. 5, on Child Health; No. 9, on Child Labor; and No. 12, on Wartime Safety.



100. Committee on Defense Work for the Handicapped. Better Guidance in Special Education, Spring, 1942. Vol. 1, No. 3, pg. 18.
101. Connor, Charles A., M.D. Heart Disease in School Children with Special Reference to Their Care and Placement in School Journal of Exceptional Children, April, 1942. Vol. 8, No. 7, pg. 207.
102. Deerson, William B. Health Education and the Draft. High Points, March, 1942. Vol. 24, No. 3, pg. 5.
103. Doll, Edgar A., Ph.D. The Exceptional Child in War Time. Journal of Exceptional Children, April, 1942. Vol. 8, No. 7, pg. 204.

A philosophy of work for the exceptional child, in which Dr. Doll shows that the exceptional individual has a place to fill in the community and presents the view that "The greatest virtue of our democracy is that there is a place of usefulness and sphere of happiness for each of us regardless of talent or defect."

104. Elton, Frederic. Vocational Rehabilitation in Present Crisis. National Rehabilitation News, March 1942. Vol. 8, No. 2, pg. 16.

Mr. Elton presents a plan for enlisting all rehabilitation and placement agencies, all labor organizations, and all employers in the great work of carrying out President Roosevelt's urgent request to the Conference on Employment of the Disabled for "a program ... to the end that every potentially productive handicapped man and woman in this nation will be afforded the opportunity to participate in our domestic economy." After outlining the major steps to be taken to achieve this, he points to the value of this program in his conclusion: "When this is done, instead of ten to thirteen thousand persons satisfactorily adjusted in substantial employment each year, there will be forty to fifty, yes, even one hundred thousand, all contributing to the needs of our armed forces and constituting a substantial backlog of productive effort."

105. Filter, Raymond O. Helping the Physically Handicapped into War Industry. National Rehabilitation News, March, 1942. Vol. 8, No. 2, pg. 3.

A vocational rehabilitation counselor urges rehabilitation agencies to maximum activity in placing the handicapped clients in war industries now, rather than training them for possible future jobs which might be more suitable and profitable to the clients themselves later. "After all, handicapped persons wish to serve the immediate need at some expense to personal welfare as others are doing." Pointing out that this increased emphasis on placement involves knowledge of occupations in industry, he proposes a central clearing agency for defense job analyses or descriptions which would guide the placement agent, and presents a suggested form for this "job characterization."

106. Findings of Rehabilitation Clinic - Physically Handicapped Employable in War Industries. Education for Victory, April 15, 1942. Vol. 1, No. 4, pg. 25.

A short article on the organization and results of a clinic held in New Haven, Connecticut, at which twenty physically handicapped workers from the case roll of the Vocational Rehabilitation Division were examined thoroughly by medical, psychological, and vocational experts who recommended placement on the basis of their findings. On the basis of these recommendations, personnel representatives of local war industries also in attendance employed five immediately, and scheduled six more to interview employers. Another five were enrolled

in defense training courses, and four recommended and scheduled for medical care. Cases ranged from 17 to 58 years, and included cases of heart disease, arrested pulmonary tuberculosis, visual defects, and orthopedic defects. The plan is to be carried to other centers of war production in the State.

107. Gaumnitz, W. H. Supervision of Education for Out-of-School Youth and Adults as a Function of State Departments of Education. Bulletin 1940, No. 6, Monograph No. 12, U. S. Office of Education. 1941. 85 pp. For sale by Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C., 15¢.

H. L. Stanton, Research Agent in the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the U. S. Office of Education, has prepared the section on Vocational Rehabilitation, containing information on the history of the federal and the state programs, and on the present organization and supervisory programs in the states.

108. Greene, Marjorie B.; Lythgoe, Dorothea Cooke, O.T.R.; and Fish, Marjorie, A.B., O.T.R. Occupational Therapy. Vocational and Professional Monographs No. 17, Bellman Publishing Co., Inc., Six Park St., Boston, Mass. 1941. 28 pp. Lithographed. 50¢.

A comprehensive, detailed survey of occupational therapy as a profession. Subjects covered are personal qualifications and previous education required, training requirements and facilities, employment opportunities, salaries, chances for advancement, frank statement of advantages and disadvantages, possibilities for men and for women, description of training courses, and present stage of professional organization.

109. Hansen, Ruth. The Three R's of Handwriting. The Training School Bulletin, March 1942, Vol. 39, No. 1, pg. 2.

A Physiotherapist at Babbitt Hospital in Vineland, New Jersey [the New Jersey Crippled Childrens Commission's experimental-treatment unit for cerebral palsy] posits the belief that in our regular public schools there are many unrecognized cases of mild cerebral palsy. This would account for many of the "slow" children whose school progress, especially in subjects such as reading, writing, and art work, which require intricate sensory-motor coordination, is notably slow, and not in accord with their intelligence quotients and their level of effort. She describes this type of "slow" children thoroughly.

The article proceeds to explain the muscular difficulties of cerebral palsy children, differentiating between the two main types, spastics and athetoids. This knowledge of the disability is then combined with an analysis of the movements involved in handwriting, with the suggestions for improvement of these movements based on the principle of relaxing all non-participating muscles [in the athetoid] and all antagonistic muscles [in the spastic].

Miss Hansen tells how the other school departments can contribute by providing activities and exercises which will help to develop rhythmical, coordinated movements. She mentions particularly the value of finger-painting, weaving, physical education, and woodshop activities such as planing long surfaces.

"Movement having smooth reciprocation because it is accompanied by or includes rhythmical relaxation, may be said to be the answer, not only for writing but for all the activities of the motor retarded, poorly coordinated child."

110. Jolliffe, Norman, M.D. McLester, James S., M.D; and Sherman, H.C., Ph.D., Sc.D. The Prevalence of Malnutrition. The Journal of the American Medical Association, March 21, 1942. Vol. 118, No. 12, pg. 944.
111. Lee, Grace E., New York City Home Instruction Classes Graduated in January. Journal of Exceptional Children. April, 1942, Vol. 8, No. 7, pg. 230.

The Acting Assistant Director for the Instruction of Physically Handicapped Children, New York City Board of Education, presents a concise report on the arrangements for further schooling, vocational training, and for placement for each of the 77 elementary, 6 junior high, and 26 senior high school pupils who graduated in the home instruction department in Jan., 1942.

112. Meeting Special Needs of the Individual Child-Handbook for All Elementary and Secondary School Teachers. Greenwich Public Schools, Greenwich, Conn., Sept., 1941. 66 pp Mimeo. Copies now available from Maynard W. Linn, Supt. of Schools, for 50¢
113. Nation Need Physical Therapists, The. (Poster). National Society for Crippled Children, Elyria, Ohio. Spring, 1942. Printed, red and blue on white background. 10½" x 8". Copies free on request.

This poster has been sent to colleges and universities throughout the country, in an effort to interest young women in enrolling in physical therapy training courses. The complete legend reads: "The Nation Needs Physical Therapists. Young Women. 'Train for a Professional Career.' Inquire The American Physiotherapy Association, 737 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Distributed by the National Society for Crippled Children, Inc."

114. Reynolds, M.K., Specifications for Assembling Homemade Respirator. [With cover page entitled, "Simple Workable Respirator, Preliminary Statement," prepared by Harry E. Mock, Chairman, Council on Physical Therapy, American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois. 1941. 15 pp. 10¢ copy.
115. Rowntree, Colonel Leonard G. National Rehabilitation. The Journal of Health and Physical Education, April, 1942, Vol. 13, No. 4, pg. 223.

The chief of the Medical Division of the Selective Service System calls upon health and physical education leaders to work for improved health of the nation. "Clearly it is your plain duty to see that the center of gravity of the educational system of the country is shifted so as to cover physical preparedness."

"...Selective Service to date has registered seventoon and one-half million registrants and has seen inducted into the Army one million selectees representing 'tops' in American manhood--physically, mentally, and morally. On the other hand, one million men were rejected: 100,000 for educational illiteracy; 900,000 for physical or mental defects;...When we break down these rejections relative to cause, we find that dental defects account for 188,000... muscular-skeletal, 61,000; venereal diseases, 57,000...flat feet 36,000..."

116. Rowntree, Leonard George, M.D; McGill, Kenneth H., A.B.; and Folk, Oliver Harold, B.S., M.A. Health of Selective Service Registrants. The Journal of the American Medical Association, April 4, 1942. Vol. 118, No. 14, pg. 1223.
117. Services for Crippled Children in Tennessee. Tennessee Department of Public Health, Nashville. 1942. 19 pages.



A detailed statistical report on the children registered and treated by the state crippled children's services. Numerous charts, tables, and maps show geographical, age-groups, and diagnostic distribution of cases. A brief review of educational facilities for hospitalized children is included.

118. Smith, Lucille, Martin, Service Aspects of Public Assistance Administration Facilitating Rehabilitation of Persons in Need. Social Security Bulletin, February, 1942, Vol. 5, No. 2, pg. 10.
119. Stone, Eleanor. A Practical Contribution to Defense. High Points. March 1942. Vol. 24, No. 3, pg. 8.

The author made orthopedic screening examinations of a representative girls' gymnasium class in Straubemuller Textile High School, New York City. 210 of the 261 girls given the screening tests were found to have orthopedic conditions and were referred to their doctors for re-examination. 152 had been examined by their doctors at the time of writing, and there was 98.7% agreement between the screening tests and the physicians' findings as to orthopedic defects. The doctors recommended corrective physical exercises for 96.05% of those examined. The conditions most frequently found were: low longitudinal arches, low transverse arches, poor posture, lateral deviation, hammer toes, and rotated scapulae.

Miss Stone feels that screening examinations followed by corrective physical exercises prescribed by physicians should be part of the standard health education program, and that this preventive measure would be a practical and valuable contribution to national health and defense.

120. Suggested Games and Pastimes for Bed Patients. National Recreation Association 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. April, 1942. Mimeo. 4 pp. Single copy free; available in quantities at one cent per mimeographed page.
121. Tell the World About Our Program for Michigan's Crippled Children. Michigan Society for Crippled Children, Inc., 548 Buhl Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 1942. Mimeo. 14 pp.

A summary of the detailed annual report for 1941. Some of the accomplishments listed on the "High Spots" page of this report are: sponsored cerebral palsy clinic and lectures; conducted two State public quiz programs; conducted two rehabilitation clinics with cooperation of State Rehabilitation Service; assisted in promoting legislation and securing appropriations; surveyed home-bound; collaborated in establishing two new crippled children classes; provided maintenance funds for trainees - cooperating with State Rehabilitation Service; cooperated in supplying appliances for crippled children.

122. Thomas, Robert E. Vocational Rehabilitation and National Defense. Education and National Defense Series Pamphlet No. 19, U. S. Office of Education. 1941. [Released 1942.] 23 pp. For sale by Supt of Documents, Washington, D. C., 15¢.

"The purpose in presenting this pamphlet is twofold. Its first aim is to suggest to employers and placement officers the possibility of meeting current labor shortages by employing larger numbers of the physically handicapped as industrial workers. The second is to suggest to rehabilitation supervisors the possibility of shaping their programs more closely to the needs of national defense and to describe the special methods used by some State rehabilitation divisions in preparing handicapped workers for employment in defense industries."

123. Thomas, Robert E. Vocational Rehabilitation During 1940-41. National Rehabilitation News. March 1942, Vol. 8, No. 2, pg. 11.

"During 1939-40 the number of rehabilitations increased from 11,890 to 14,570, a gain of 22.5 per cent..." Other statistics show increase in expenditures, in number of rehabilitation agents and in case load.

124. Tonsillectomy and Poliomyelitis. The Journal of the American Medical Association March 21, 1942, Vol. 118, No. 12, pg. 980.

"The data reviewed... suggests that removal of tonsils is not a determinant between nonparalytic and paralytic poliomyelitis but rather between the bulbar and spinal forms of the paralytic disease. Since tonsillectomy is practically always selective as to time, it would appear desirable to have it performed during the season which does not coincide with the prevalence of poliomyelitis. This measure would probably eliminate a number of cases of the grave and highly fatal bulbar form of the disease."

125. Training Courses in Safety. Safety Engineering, March, 1942. Vol. 83, No. 3, pg. 20

Tells of the 96-hour safety engineering training courses sponsored through the Engineering, Science, and Management Defense Training program in American colleges and universities. By Feb. 15, 1942, 66 colleges and universities listed in the article had been approved for these courses. It is estimated that 25,000 persons - all key supervisory employees in their respective industries - will have received this training by Sept., 1942.

126. Withee, John S. Goodwill Industries, Detroit. Better Guidance in Special Education. Vol. 1, No. 3, pg. 21, Spring, 1942.

#### PERIODICALS

Better Guidance in Special Education, 4650 Braden, Detroit, Mich. Quarterly. \$1 yr.; 25¢ copy.

Education for Victory, pub. by U. S. Office of Education. For sale by Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C. Bimonthly. \$1 yr.

High Points, Room 925, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Monthly, Sept. to May.

Journal of the American Medical Association, The. 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

Weekly. \$8 yr.; 25¢ copy.

Journal of Exceptional Children, Saranac, Mich. Monthly, Oct. to May. \$2 yr.; 30¢ copy.

Journal of Health and Physical Education, The. 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Monthly, Sept to June. \$2.50 yr.; 35¢ copy.

Manufacturing Confectioner, The. Pontiac, Illinois. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 35¢ copy.

Michigan Education Journal, Michigan Education Bldg., Lansing, Monthly, Sept. to May \$1 yr.; 15¢ copy.

National Rehabilitation News, P.O. Box 1685, Roanoke, Va. Bimonthly. \$1 yr.; 15¢ copy.

Safety Engineering, 75 Fulton St., New York City. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 25¢ copy.

Survey Graphic, 112 East 19th St., New York City. Monthly. \$3 yr.; March issue 40¢.

Training School Bulletin, The. The Training School, Vineland, New Jersey. Monthly, Sept. to June. \$1 yr.; 15¢ copy.